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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned that in all cases send stemps for that purpose.

As to the Alleged Daw of Nations. An associate professor of law in the Northwestern University, Mr. CHARLES C. HYDE, catalogues in the Green Bag for April the cases in which the Executive Department of the United States Government has concluded international agreements or contracts other than treaties; that is to say, without the advice and consent of the Senate. The instances are not very numerous. On the whole, they are not very important. They constitute whatever precedent exists for the protocol of Jan. 31, 1903, between the United States and the Dominican Republic, the artificial foundation stone of our present relations with that foreign country.

Of such purely executive agreements or pseudo-treaties Mr. Hype remarks:

" It must be assumed that in each case where an agreement other than a treaty has been negotiated with a friendly State there has been a sincere belief on the part of the Executive that the Constitu tion has not been violated, and that a valid inter national contract has been negotiated. If the President in many instances such as have been cited may lawfully contract with foreign nations. without the advice and consent of the Senate, no constitutional declaration is needed in order to attach a legal consequence to a compact so con eluded, and render it binding upon the United

"As a result of its membership in the family of eivilized States, this country of necessity recognizes as a part of its local law the law of nations. According to that law, agreements of the United States, not in violation of the Constitution or of the accepted public policy of the civilized world, whether treatles or agreements other than treatles, in whatever form expressed, are a part of the supreme law

What remarkable contents for a Green Bag, or any other bag! What extraordinary reasoning for a professor of law in the Northwestern University, or any other university! It has been believed that the supreme law of the land, under the Constitution, can be enacted only in the form of a statute, or, what amounts to the same thing, a joint resolution of Congress approved by the President, or, again, a treaty ratified by the Senate in the manner clearly prescribed by the Constitution.

Yet here is an associate professor informing the public, and, we fear, instructing the innocent pupils who pay their tuition fees for the privilege of sitting at his feet, that there is a fourth process by which the supreme law of this land can be enacted: namely, by the independent volition of the Executive, without the concurrence of the Congress or either house of the Congress, and solely with the authorization of the "law of nations." If there seems to be no express prohibition in the Constitution, the President may search the "law of that suits his purpose or convenience, and treat that as a part of the supreme law of this land.

expressly denied by the Constitution. That would be turning things topsyturvy. But if the associate professor is right in his doctrine concerning the "law of nations," or the "accepted public policy of the civilized world," as the warrant which enables an American President to enact supreme law for the United States without the assistance of Congress, it becomes more than ever important to know what the "law of nations" is, and by what authoritative

## An Assyrlologist's Dreams.

Possibly the relation in another column of the strange nocturnal adventures which have befallen Prof. HILP-BECHT, who is just now the storm center of so much learned controversy, will surprise many readers. However well known it may be among the distinguished professor's intimates that he owes his achievements in archeologic research to the inspiration of dreams, the circumstance certainly has not been sufficiently emphasized to make it a matter of popular discussion.

Two remarkable instances of Prof HILPRECHT'S genius for dreaming are related in our news columns. In one case the learned professor, it seems, was in actual danger of being "stumped" by when he went to bed one memorable Saturday night in March, 1893. After he had been asleep a while a middle aged priest designated for identification as being "long and thin;" introduced himself and cleared up the whole matter. It involved a midnight journey to the treasure chambers of the Nippur temple and a rather long story by the priest. But it was all over before daybreak, and Prof. HILP-RECHT, lightly clad, was surprising Mrs. HILPBECHT by leaping out of bed and frisking about the room with many exclamations indicative of excitement and satisfaction. He explained his eccentric conduct by telling about his conference with the long, thin priest of pre-Christian Nippur, and the gratifying addition to archeological science that

On another occasion Prof. HILP-RECHT was informed through a dream Nabû-Kudûrru-Usur as "NEBO, protect the real translation was "NEBO, protect

my boundary."

lation, revealed to the world through Prof. HILPRECHT's dream gifts, upsets. of course, the mortar board theory that NEBO was a walking delegate of the Nineveh Plasterers' Union. It leaves the question of trades unionism in Mesopotamia just where it was. And all from so delicately shaded a distinction as rendering a word "mortar board" instead of boundary.

Perhaps the archeological world will some day learn even more fully than it knows now what it owes to Prof. HILP-RECHT's surprising power of having dreams. . Has this dream feature had its due weight with the distinguished committee that is sifting the present controversy? Delicate psychological questions are suggested-questions involving perhaps the other question whether Prof. HILPRECHT actually did find and do things, or whether he dreamed that he found and did them. Thus the revelation of Prof. HILPRECHT's

#### The Datto Disease.

Something doing in Jolo. April 9, the Moros fired into the officers' club and broke up the ball. April 10, the secretary of Governor Scott was ambushed and killed within range of the

What is the matter with the infidels? Do they want trial by jury, the initiative and referendum or the recall? Do they ask for popular election of dattos at the primaries?

We find in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat some very interesting commentaries on the derringdo of the dattos by a man whose authority to speak will not be questioned, the Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT. He would make a mighty good "newspaper man," by the way. He takes us to Jolo, with its high wooden wall, "just about the sort of a wooden wall they have about walled towns on the stage." Jolo covers only about twenty acres, and looks smaller. Looks theatrical and unreal, "about as much tike a stage lawn as anything you can imagine." A good healthy native could jump across the street, the one main street, "with the great trees lining the sides, just as trim and exact as though painted on the canvas of the stage flies. But what is wrong with the dattos:

" We all know exactly what is going to happen when one of the dattos grows a little sulky over omething that the American authorities have done or contemplate doing. They get that peculiar disease which causes them to shave off their eyebrows, the halr from the tops of their heads and from every part of their bodies. Then they enter the town with a naked sword, wrapped in their long, loose garments. When they get into the town they run amuck, killing and slashing right and left until they either get killed or are ufficiently slashed themselves to incapacitate hem. We generally know that the way to cure these natives of their strange allment is to find out the dissatisfied and sulky datto, and give him a good drubbing. Then we find that the strange disease suddenly ceases in violent form."

This satrapal language is regrettable. When the state of a datto's health forces him to part with his eyebrows and have no hair on the top of his head: when he comes into Jolo in his war ulster and draws his trusty blade, he needs exercise: and he knows what sort of exercise he needs. It is brutal and unhygienic to "give him a good drubbing." The Government should send Mr. FISKE WARREN to organize Health Culture Clubs among the dattos.

# The Lifetime of Joseph Jefferson.

The whole history of the American stage as it was known by actual experience to the generation of which JOSEPH JEF-We do not suppose that Mr. HYDE goes FERSON was one of the comparatively so far as to hold that the powers of the few survivors is brought up by his death Executive cover everything that is not in his seventy-seventh year. His career also covered the period in which this country of his birth passed through its most revolutionary changes, political

In 1829, the year of Mr. JEFFERSON'S birth at Philadelphia, that town contained only about 165,000 inhabitants and New York was larger by only about a fifth. The population of the whole Union at that time, not much more than twelve millions, was a million less than is now gathered in the two adjoining States of New York and Pennsylvania. In two days last week there landed at New York alone about as many immigrants as came to this country during the whole of the year 1829. Chicago, now the second city of the Union in population, with toward two million inhabitants, was then merely a hamlet in a swamp. The "road," as it is now known to the theatrical managers. was confined to a few towns of the seaboard, so far as it existed at all. West of the Alleghanies there was no considerable town except Cincinnati, with less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants. At St. Louis there were not a quarter as many people; in Cleveland there were only about a thousand, all told. Even ten years later San Francisco was a ham-

let with a few hundred inhabitants. ANDREW, JACKSON was inaugurated for his first term as President two weeks an inscription on two bits of agate. In after the birth of this actor. It was a fact, he was "stumped" for the time being | time of political upheaval, with certain | points of resemblance to the present political condition; but relatively it was a provincial period. Only a beginning of ancient Nippur, more specifically had been made in railway construction, summary repeal of the penal provision. and the people of this country, confined chiefly to the fringe of States to the east | the measure may be suspended at the of the Alleghanies, were separated by barriers of distance which made them strangers to each other. Relatively there from Massachusetts might turn from was little traveling and the bonds of political union between them were always so far relent as to anticipate the grass in m danger of snapping because of this estrangement and the distinction of in- those highways of commerce to their terests which came with it. Premonitions original and proper uses. of the inevitable disruption which came spirits of every American statesman.

The American population then was made up almost wholly of people of the tinel of the St. Lawrence," and there are colonial period and their descendants. Between 1789 and 1820 only about a quarter of a million of immigrants had come for reviving Canadian overtures for to this country, or only about a quarter | the inclusion of Newfoundland, at any that Prof. Delitzsch's translation of as many as will arrive in the present cost, in the family of Dominion provsingle year. Not until 1820 did the Fed- inces. Should that be done, to Mr. Lodge my mortar board," was incorrect; that eral Government look on the movement | there will fall the distinguished honor of as sufficient in importance to justify it placing in Canada's hands the strongest in keeping official statistics of the im- card she could hold against the wishes of The acceptance of the latter trans- migration, and these show that between a greater number of his constituents

The same with the same of the

that wear and 1830 the number of the arrivals was only about one hundred

thousand. Of negroes there were not much more of the number here now; but the agitation for the abolition of slavery had already begun to be intense within the abolitionist was looked on very much as an anarchist is now, and in 1833 and often thereafter abolition meetings were broken up by riotous mobs. Sympathy with the movement was hardly compatible with the current standards of respectability. New York's commerce was largely due to cotton. The volume of its trade, however, was trifling as compared with that of to-day.

It was not until 1835 that the construction of the Croton aqueduct was decided upon, at about which time the proud boast of the town was that the aggregate dream power is not without timely in- capital of its banks had increased to toward twenty million dollars. The fashionable district of the town extended from the Battery to Chambers street, the extreme limit. New York was a very provincial town

in those days, yet its population was less orderly than it is now. The municipal government was inefficient. It was a time of riots, and reformers of to-day would have been horrified by the immoral exhibitions then tolerantly regarded.

In 1849, when Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON first acted in NewYork after his boyhood, a great change had come over the town. The population in ten years had increased from about three hundred thousand to more than half a million, owing chiefly to the great Irish immigration, and building was going on rapidly. The newspapers boasted that for the first time as many as eight theaters were open at the same time; yet life was simple even at that period. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, Writing in 1844, described the celebration of St. Valentine's Day as one of the showiest and most imposing of the year. In 1842 a supremely fashionable ball in honor of CHARLES DICKENS had taken place at the Park Theater on that day. The guests numbered twenty-five hundred and included all the representatives of the greatest wealth and fashion of the town; yet Mrs. CHILD wrote of the "rapid approximation to the European style of living"; "the number of servants in livery visibly increases every season"; furniture for a single room is often ordered at a cost of \$10,000." Such evidences of social display, however, were relatively very few. Even ten years afterward the number of considerable private equipages was so small that it could be easily counted up, and they gave peculiar distinction to the families using them. Household service was small, men servants were rare, advertisements of butlers and valets seeking situations did not appear in the newspapers. New York still exemplified the simple life, as compared with the present.

When Mr. JEFFERSON acted in New York in 1849 the telegraph had only recently come into use. Only about seven thousand miles of railway were in operation in the whole Union. It was not till two years later that the completion of the first trunk line to enter the city, the Erie, was celebrated with imposing ceremonies. In 1848 President POLK, in his annual message to Congress, had announced the discovery of gold in California. The provinciality of the community of New York was indicated by the Astor place riot in 1849, provoked by national prejudices aroused by competition between FORBEST, the American

actor, and MACREADY, an Englishman.

We shall not undertake to go through the career of Mr. JEFFERSON or to give any further comparison to show the great growth of this country during the period. During his active professional life the United States passed through a complete revolution, political, social and artistic. Its foreign born population is now about as great as the whole population in the year of his birth, and since 1829 the additions to it directly by immigration have been more than twenty millions. The whole character of the American has changed. He has become a composite of many races. Only at the South does the original American remain. and there, too, a like transformation will proceed from this time forth. New York, more particularly, has become a community in which other blood than the original American now preponderates vastly. Of Jews alone there are now as many as the population of native parentage, a majority of which is made up of descendants in the third generation of immigrants of the time when Know Nothingism began to be rampant; and the whole number of the foreign born and their native children is four times as great as this.

#### The Lamp Still Burns in Newfoundland.

Newfoundland has loaded its musket and regards with indifference the possibility of grass grown streets in the principal city of Cape Ann. But Premier BOND, despite the provocation given selves so much to blame. him, does not quite turn his back upon us. His Exclusion bill carries a saving clause which leaves in his hands the This provision, by which the operation of discretion of the Government, was made on the off chance that the senior Senator the error of his ways next winter and the streets of Gloucester and restore

Meanwhile Canada views the situaa generation later cast a gloom over the tion with complacency. She has ever looked askance at our possible commercial domination, by treaty, of the "senmany Canadians who look upon the present as the psychological moment

than ever sat in dories catching cod with

Newfoundland bait. Commercially, reciprocity treaties are worth only the advantage taken of them than two millions, or less than a quarter | by our merchants. The Hay-Bond treaty possessed a much wider significance than the merely commercial. If Mr. Bond is still disposed to be amiable next winter. comparatively small limits to which it a little sober second thought may lead was confined. Here in New York an New England to open the way for a dicker with the island.

### Gambling in the Pale.

Our esteemed contemporary the Bosfon Times points a virtuous and reprov-

ing forefinger at New York city: "It poses as the reputable American Monte Carlo, where the reckless individual may dare and

lose all." The New York Legislature wants to transfer Monte Carlo to Boston and elsewhere. We notice on another page of the Times that Boston is montecarloing on its own hook. This page is devoted to whist and has a list of public whist parties for every day in the week, except Sunday. It contains also this finely displayed advertisement:

CUT GLASS PUNCH BOWL. Value \$50.

TEN OTHER CUT GLASS PRIZES. DRIVE WHIST. SCORE CARDS 50c. THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 8:30 O'CLOCK, AT SYMPHONY CHAMBERS HALL. 246 Huntington Avenue.

It is a curious fact that there is more bridge whist to the square inch within the Boston Pale than anywhere else in gamblerdom. Commuters weep in print because their wives neglect the baby and the range for bridge. It is played in flerce and crowded public assemblies, at morning, noon and night. There has not been a new religion in Boston for a month and a half. Children in arms and nonagenarians are alike frantic. Homes are broken up, friends are parted by the accursed thirst for money and prizes. The dust is an inch thick on translations of DANTE. MAETERLINCE is a back number. Even the gipsy moth and imperialism have lost power to scare.

Chelsea is full of drawn, ferocious faces. Somerville, where the asylum is, grows more populous every day. Even for charity the women gamble without charity for one another. The rigor of the game reigns without truce and

mercy. Meanwhile, the ticker is the most poputhe ground high with Yankee slain. Every get-rich-quick finds its eagerest come-ons" on the stern and rockbound coast. Every simple villager takes a flyer. There are small cities where the losses in certain stocks in recent years amount to millions. Finally, the great Nova Scotian altruist of Boston finds among New Englanders the readlest listeners to his preachments and valuable advice and directions.

Why has a people once famous for hardheaded thrift been stung into such paroxysms of aleatory madness? Why is ZENAS COBB, who used to play innumerable games of checkers in the old green store in Toad Hill, now devouring the stock market reports with haggard

eves? Expel Nature with a pitchfork, but she comes back, all the same. The long suppressed Puritan sporting blood has boiled at last.

A Halifax despatch to the Toronto Globe notes Gloucester's first payment on account of the amendment of the Hay-Bond treaty: " HALIPAX. April 21 .- The action of the Newent in refusing to allow United waters is having its effect upon the Gloucester fleet already. During the past three days thirty sail of American vessels have arrived at Canso from the fishing grounds seeking batt. Fortunately a good supply of batt awaited them, herring in unusual quantities being taken in nets.' The shore fisher men have benefited by the unusual demand. Com-petition among buyers has advanced the price paid to netters, and herring that usually sell at \$1 a bar rel have been bringing as high as \$5. These Ameri-can vessels are paying from \$200 to \$400 each for their baitings, which is a bonanza for the net fisher men. This is likely to continue throughout the season, as this ficet will be obliged to depend upon the Nova Scotia balt supply, now that they are shut us of Newfoundland."

In this particular case the Canadians are the beneficiaries.

#### How to Relp Keep the Streets Clean TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In justice ! the efficient officers and employees of the Street Cleaning Department, it should be remembered that they have to struggle with conditions known only in cities of this continent. With us our streets are our dumping grounds.

What we do not want in our houses we throw out and in a country where the supply is so much greater than the need a vast amount of material wasted. In Europe it is exactly the reverse. There, owing

to the centuries of inroads upon its resources, every product, natural and manufactured, has its value and is hoarded and treasured and made to serve many purposes. There is no waste, no surplus, where there is a demand. The thrift, care, economy we hear so much of does not arise from choice but from stern necessity.

In Germany a man would not throw an orange peel in the street, for two reasons: One, that he might be arrested, and the other, that it could be candled or dried. Two good and strong arguments in favor of putting it in his pocket.

When newspapers, instead of brown paper, are used to wrap parcels, when all our rubbish and what we now reject as worthless has to each of us a direct market value, then the task of keeping our streets clean will be an easy one. When we respect our laws and regulations, when we feel that civic pride should urge us to aid, not hinder, the authorities in carrying out their efforts for the betterment and improvement of our city, then there may be less faultfinding with conditions for which we are our-

## For the Texas Rearer TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let Ervay printh remember Galveston. New Yorker.

NEW YORK, April 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Isn't Dallas. Tex., where Ervay Corinth halls from, the same town whose government was so corrupt that the citizens finally induced the Texas Legislature to pass a law putting its administration into the hands of a State Commission and destreying entirely home rule in the community? Corinth is a fair sample of the dubs who knock New York and New

NEW YORK, April 24. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Horsemen know what a "roarer" is. A roaring horse is no good, neither is Roaring Corinth of Dallas, Tex. BROOKLYN, April 24.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Ervay Corinth had looked closely he would doubtless have discovered that nine-tenths of the crowd of "grafters" at the baseball game last Saturday were out-of-towners like himself, and it is possible if he had scrutinized still more closely he would have found some more of his fellow Dallasses.

erelicts are described by Mr. P. T. McGrath, aided by rather fanciful pictures; an account is given of Hams, the "educated horse," and Prof. William James tells about his friend the late Thomas Davidson. Mr. L. Steffens continues his indictment of New Jersey. There are seven short stories and

#### AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-Pending the effective operation, in March, 1909, of Germany's new tariff regulations, that Government is engaged in arranging reciprocity treaties with her neighbors. The system sanctioned by the law of Dec. 25, 1902, vides for a double set of duties, known "general" and "conventional." Under the general rate many articles of possible production in Germany are quite effectively barred from importation. The conrentional rate will make commerce possible at the price of an exchange of trade oppor-

tunities by means of reciprocity treaties.

While it may be assumed that the system has been thoughtfully devised with a view to the conservation of German industries, it is obvious that it cannot be carried out without serious complications. Under its operation the "most favored nation" arrangement will be nullified. That point is fairly established in international usage. England or Germany cannot sell to Cuba, under a "most favored nation" claim, on a tariff footing with the United States. United States cannot claim a similar right where reciprocity treaties are operative between other countries. In the case of the new German tariff there appears no alternative for the United States. There must be either a reciprocity treaty or some sacrifice of American sales.

This duplex tariff system is not a new institution in Germany, but the law which will go into operation next year introduces new and more stringent features in its application. Until 1900 the United States dealt with Germany on the "most favored nation" basis. On July 18 of that year President McKinley signed an agree of a reciprocal nature, in conformity with the provisions of the third section of the tariff act approved July 24, 1897. Both this and the "most favored nation" influence will become ineffective under the new German law. Section 1 of that law reads as follows: "With the exception of imports from certain countries, which form the subject of special provisions, goods imported into the German customs territories shall pay the duties established in virtue of the resolutions definitely adopted by the sixteenth commission and presented to the Reichstag Oct. 6, 1902."

In other words, Germany says that those who would enter her doors must pay for the privilege of so doing. Her full right to do this cannot be challenged. Thus far ti. German Government has declined to commit itself in regard to the price which it would be disposed to charge the United States for the privilege of securing the advantage of the conventional rates. Germany's trade is undoubtedly of importance to us. During the fiscal year ending June lar author. Every slump in stocks piles | 3), 1904, we sold her a little less than \$214,-000,000 worth of merchandise, or nearly 15 per cent. of our total exports. About onehalf of our sales for that year consisted of raw cotton and copper. This trade would not be affected, as both items remain on the free list. Mineral oil, an important item. remains at its former rate, and lard, also an important item, shows only a small advance The notable advances are in meats and cereals, in which our trade amounts to, approximately, \$17,000,000. The duties on manufactured goods would probably make little difference in our commerce. The new tariff advances rates on ome items and reduces them on others. Stating the matter broadly, it may be

said that the German market which we might have to buy through the medium of a reciprocity treaty is one for which we cannot afford to pay any very high price. The loss of our trade with her would really be more serious to Germany than the loss of her trade would be to us. In fact, a considerable part of the \$110,000,000 worth of goods which we bought from her last year might very well be made in our own shops and factories. But in a way Germany holds the master hand. Her tariff law permits not only a system of premiums, through its "conventional" rate, but as well a means of penalizing through its "general" rate. It is in her power to strike us, but we have no readily available means of striking in return. We cannot say that if she wants our copper and raw cotton she must also give us a chance to sell wheat, flour and beef. But she can say to us that if we do not give her an advantage in our custom houses, some, at least, of our wares will be barred out by preferences to her own people or to the people of some country entering into convention with her. Nor can we say to Germany that if she charges her general rate on purchases from this country, a surtax would be imposed on her products entering the United States. Our system allows the offer of a premium through reciprocity, but it does not provide for

retaliation as the German system does. The entire matter, however, resolves itself into a fairly distinct business proposition. Germany is by no means indifferent to the value of the United States market, and is in no way desirous of incurring our commercial hostility. A few hours of figuring on available itemized lists would show with accuracy the net increase in the tariff changes on an average yearly importation from the United States and the exact increase on each line of goods affected. Another tabulation would show what German goods could be admitted to our market under section 3 of the Dingley law or under section 4 of that law, if we saw fit to stretch it a little as we did in the case of

The relative value of the respect ve markets being thus established for a working basis, a mutually satisfactory arrangement might be reached.

Lecal Option in Tenth Avenue. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The enact ent into law of the local option bill now before the Senate would work havor with the saloons in Tenth avenue, in which I live and where I daily witness the ruin of men brought about through the greed of the owners of saloons. In the very house where I live there is a man who is the father of three children, and who in consequence of excessive drinking has lost job after job, and whose wife, although frail and delicate, is obliged to take in washing to keep a roof over her three helpless children. This unfortunate father and husband spends his time in a barroom in an uplown street, the proprietor of which is said to own seven or eight houses, wears costly diamonds, and when he sends his family to the country sends also horses

ries are the people whose earnings enable this loon keeper to buy Shetland ponies for his bors while the patgons' boys go without shoes on thet In the destruction of the saloons under local option the mothers, God helping them, will do their share.

Yet the poor fools who frequent his two grog-

boys for their amusement

Dumb Brutes at the Stock Tards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Under the title of "Slanderous Fakes," President John P. Haines declares in Our Animal Friends of Apr that the letter published in THE SUN of Jan. 13, and signed "John H. Passmore. Superintendent of Construction," regarding the awful cruelty to the animals in the New York stock yards, comes under the above heading. As no doubt Mr. Passmore is a reader of Two

Now, will he, in the interest of humanity, decency "plead the cause Of those dumb mouths that have no speech" by refuting the above accusation? This unchecked abuse of helpless dumb creatures

cries to heaven for vengeance. CORNELIA M. ARNOLD.

COME OF DISSESS SPECIAL SPECIA

THE FORWARD PASS.

Let its Effect on Pootball He Bemonstrated in Actual Play. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Some time ago I made to Mr. Tracy Harris a suggestion as to a modification of the rule as to he forward pass. I followed it by a letter to THE SUN, and a copy of this was sent to him, and I have noted the articles in recent numbers of your paper embodying critic against the suggestion as tending to estab-lish the Rugby game as against the American

college style This would not necessarily be the result, if the modification of the rule were limited, as suggested, to the case of the man running with the ball, so that he, upon being tackled. er fearing a tackle, could pass the ball either to one of those forming his interference or to a runner across the field. In such a case the penalty now for a forward pass is toss of the ball. This penalizes what under the circumstances is good play, which would naturally tend to open the game, would make it a series of quick, successful, exciting runs and

eries of quick, successful, exciting runs and would do much to enhance the interest of the sport for the spectators.

Weakening the defense or the offense by the position of the players merely puts a premium on schemes of counteracting the rule, whereas the use of the forward pass by the man running with the ball to a player whom the other side has allowed to reach a point of vantage puts a premium on quickness of judgment, accuracy in transferring the ball, and by shifting the location of the ball while the whole team is in action will make the game far more exciting and will ball while the whole team is in action will make the game far more exciting and will take away from the colleges having more or less a monopoly of "beef" that overwhelming advantage which the present game affords

advantage which the present game anotathem.

Before the committee on rules makes its determination it would be most interesting if the varsity and scrub teams of two or three of the leading colleges would play a few games with the rule against the forward pass eliminated for the purpose of illustrating the effect upon the game.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Where the Profits Come From. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apro pos of the present discussion of life insurance affairs, it seems to me that the following figures taken from the latest reports of the three great companies may be interesting. The total assets reported are: New York Life .... \$390,660,260.35

418,958,020.74 Mutual Life..... \$1,245,591,652,25 The total income from rents and interest, or, in other words, the earnings from these assets, is as follows: 815,291,016.54 New York Life ... 16.482,869.21 18,070,887.47 Mutual Life..... \$49,794,763,22 The expenses over and above payments to policyholders are: \$19,549,145.85 New York Life..... Equitable Life..... Mutual Life ... 16,656,188,10 .\$51,778,933.10 Therefore the earnings from more than

companies. How can companies which use up in expenses more than all their earnings A glance at the following figures will show Received from Paid to Policyholders Policyholders. \$87,556,577.60 \$40,288,588.12 New York Life .. 62,643,836.74 Equitable Life, ...

\$1,200,000,000 of assets fall nearly \$2,000,000 short of paying the running expenses of these

Mutual Life. . 63,932,097.10 84,726,548.84 . \$206,183,511.44 \$111,404,178.76 Thus the policyholders pay in about twice what they take out, and this has been going on for years.

However these facts may be befogged by bookkeeping methods, the fact that life insurance cannot be a very profitable investment for the policyholder seems evident. I for one have always thought it too expensive to indulge in AN OUTSIDER. NEW YORK, April 22.

Canadian View of Paul Jones.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It seems to me that your correspondent "R." takes the epitaph in Canterbury Cathedral derogatory to John Paul Jones somewhat too seriously. Epitaphs are potoriously mendacious, and if history had to be written from them we should be in a rather bad way. It would be difficult, for example, to cull any laurels from the tomb of Commodore Lawrence wherewith to adorn the memory of Admiral Broke.

But why this American sensitives the point of Paul Jones's reputation? Such honor as his exploits reflect must certainly accrue to the land that gave him birth, and in spite of all attempts to make an American national hero of him, the unfortunate fact remains that he was a Scotchman. If the naval service he rendered the American colonies made of him an American, he must equally have been a Frenchman and a Russian, for his patriotic morality seems to have been of an easygoing order, and the particular flag under which he fought seems to have been a matter of indifference to him, so long as it was not that of his native land.

If, however, America must have him as her own, then to Italy belongs the still more illustrious British adventurer, John Hawkwood.

CANADIAN. the point of Paul Jones's reputation? Such CANADIAN NEW YORK, April 23.

Loyalty of the White House Beaster. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few days ago I happened to be in Washington and was passing near the rear of the White House. I noticed s great commotion among the fowls in the barnyard and my attention was particularly directed to a large rooster who seemed in a great state of excitement and was cackling most vehemently. I asked the man in charge what the matter was and was told that a hen had laid an egg. I would like to know whether the principle of anti-race suicide has invaded the White House barnyard, or whether it is the usual thing for the rooster to do the cack-ling when the hen lays an egg. Perhaps some of your readers can tell me. BACHELOB. OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 22.

A Voice From the Deep. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Possibly the eaders of THE SUN will appreciate the following scrostic, which I picked up in a ferrybost, written on the margin of the journal in question

It surely is the paper which Shines always clear and high For those who seek in news and things All that is best to buy. NEWARE, April 28.

Wash Sales in Wall Street.

From the Bench and Ber.
Aside from the question of civil Habinty, it is Aside from the question of the landing in factitions or pretended sales of stock, for the purpose of "getting the public in." possesses all the elements of a criminal conspiracy. And such a transaction, it would seem, might also be indictable under that section of the Penal Code creating the offense of apreading false rumors with fatent to affect the market price of stecks. Se far as we know, how-ever, no one has ever been indicated for the specific crime of these pretended sales. But the number of the victims of such conspiracies is legion, and an appeal to the proper authorities, supported by sufficient evidence of the facts, would probably not be made in vain.

The Flowers of Spring The roses that bloom in the spring, tra la. Have put on their heaviest furs: The leaves on the trees. That don't want to freeze, Are wearing their muffler-er-ers.

The eroous is calling for hot water bags. The lilles, which find it no joke To shiver and shake In the half frezen lake,

Are getting their wraps out of soak. The paneles, arrayed in their velvet attire Of purple and varying hues, Are trying to smile, And putting meanwhile Cayenne in their overshoes.

The daffodtis, gleaming in golden array. Aroused from their summery dream. Are kicking like steem And an extra supply of steam. There isn't a blooming old flower that grows

In garden, or park, or plat, Which hasn't turned out In a riot and rout

RECEIVE EMPRESS'S DIPLOMAS. Head Nurse Who Aided at Sloeum Disaster

Also Receives Brooch. The formal presentation of the fifty-one diplomas awarded by the Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany to the nurses in the Health Department Hospitals on North Brother Island, for their heroism on the occasion of the burning of the General Slocum last summer, took place on the island yesterday. Acting Consul-General Gneist. who presented the diplomas, was escorted to the island by Health Commissioner Darlington, Dr. George T. Stewart, superintendent of the Willard Parker Hospital, Dr. Charles E. Benedict, superintendent of the Riverside Hospital, and Dr. S. P. Watson. resident physician at North Brother Island. The party went from the foot of East Sixteenth street on the steamer Franklin Edson.

Previous to the presentation at the nurses' home, Dr. Darlington escorted the Consul-General along the beach, where he explained in detail the disaster and the heroism of

the nurses.
Miss Edith V. D. Smith, the head nurse Miss Edith V. D. Smith, the head nurse model in the dead, received a gold brooch, on which was emblazoned in enamel the German coat of arms, and bearing in its centrealarge emerald, surrounded by pearls. She also received a personal letter from Ambassador von Sternburg at Washington, and one of the diplomas.

Sternburg at Washington, and one of the diplomas.

The diplomas are of parchment, 10x14 inches. At the very top is the German coat of arms in colors and beneath it is a picture of the Empress. Following it is an inscription in German, setting forth the object of the diploma. Consul-General Gneist presented each diploma separately, after which Dr. Benedict made a speech of acceptance. acceptance.

# PUP AND TIGER CHUMS.

Comrades Ever Since the Tiger Was Born Six Months Ago.

There is no use waiting for the millenium. It is here. The Bengal tiger, six months old, and the mongrel pup, eight months old, have lain down and gotten up together in one cage in perfect brotherly love since the birth of the tiger in Cincinnati.

The cub and the pup are now housed in a narrow packing case in Hexamer's livery stable, Hoboken, ready for shipment to Hagenbeck's show in Europe. The Hippodrome people heard of the pair and are negotiating with Howard Fielding, Haegnbeck's agent, for their purchase.
"Usually," said Frank Krissel, Mr.
Fielding's representative. "when experiments like that are tried the tiger eats ments like that are tried the tiger eats up the dog as soon as the tiger's teeth are good enough. But in this case they seemed to take to each other from the first and now nothing can sever them. If you touch the dog the tiger will make a slap at you. But if you touch the tiger, the dog thinks it's a good joke.

"If the tiger gets obstreperous the pup sits down on the tiger's head. Then the tiger shuts up at once. The only time the

tiger shuts up at once. The only time the dog ever respects his friend is when the tiger is eating his portion of raw mest. Then the dog keeps out of the way."

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Wen't, However, Search for the North Pole-To Be Fitted Out This Fall.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 24 .- Andrew J. Stone, the man who a year ago attempted to take a party up Mount McKinley in Alaska, but failed owing to the lateness of the season, is in Seattle on his way to the North. He is going to the Kougarok country, where this summer he will superintend the construction of a giant ditch owned by New York capitalists which will be used for the development

of a large area of mining ground there.

Mr. Stone is backed by a number of New York men, it is said, and on coming out this fall will at once take up the organisation of an Arctic expedition. Until all his plans have been completed, Mr. Stone is reticent. In an interview regarding his project he said:

"It is true that we are arranging for an Arctic exploration party. We are not

"It is true that we are arranging for an Arctic exploration party. We are not going in search of the North Pole. We will leave that to more enthusiastic explorers than we are. The expedition will be for scientific purposes only, to learn the class of vegetation that grows there, the species of animals to be found and to find out a little more about the natives."

## TO ENTERTAIN THE TAFT PARTY. The Japanese Government Preparing to

Receive Them When They Land. WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The Japanese Government is preparing to entertain the party Secretary Taft will take with him to the Philippines this summer. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called on Secretary Taft to-day to secure a list of the persons in the party, so that he may inform his Government how many and inform who will be with Secretary Taft.

The party will stop in Japan for about a week on the way to Mania. Secretary Taft will go to Tokio to make one or two official calls. It has not been decided whether the whole party will go to Tokio. The Japanese Government, however, will probably extend an official recontion to

probably extend an official reception to the party whether it goes to Tokio or not. Mr. Takahira has been absent from Washington for two weeks in New York, whither he went to confer with his physicians. His health is not greatly improved and he will go South shortly for several weeks

## HEALTH OF CANAL ZONE.

Col. Gorgas Reports Steady Improvement -Only 158 of 9,000 Employees Sick. WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Taft has received the report of Col. Gorgas. in charge of the sanitation of the Canal

Zone, for the month of March, from Gov.
Davis by cable as follows:

"Gorgas's health report for March
shows steady improvement. End of March
employees were about 9,000; sick in hospitals,
158; total deaths, 11. Equals rate 14 per 1,000;
favorable anywhere. In the last thirty favorable anywhere. In the last days to date four cases yellow fever throughout the whole Isthmus, of which one was in Panama. In previous thirty days twelve cases. Each house in Panama has been nigated; a great many several times.

One Cent Telephone Calls From the Electrical Review.
On Saturday, April 1, the Sandusky Telephone Company, Sandusky, Ohio, inaugurated a telephone system at a rate of one cent per call. A great many slot machines have been in use in Sandusky here-

Under Spiritual Condemnation.

From the Oakland Engateer.
During the progress of the revival there was asugurated a midweek Sabbath, and every merchant who did not close his store on the Wednes-day afternoon was publicly understood to be ex

ofore, and contracts are now being signed up by

almost every one who has in any way any use for

Fishing Day in Virginia. Prom the Richmond Times-Dispatch.
One old time Virginia fashion has never changed.
Saster Monday is still a great fishing day in this Commonwealth.

Wisdom of the Ages. The Centaur sniffed disdainfully "I'd a heap rather be stuck on a horse than by !!." he remarked.

And with a chuckle he watched seventeen choos-Uncommon variety marks the articles Century Magazine for May. They deal with the prof ds Rome, with the Japanese medical management, with the Russian consorship, with a new bear and with revivals. There are a number of interesting ent portraits of British authors who are talked of, and an admirable one of Pope Plus X. Mr. White-ing's beautifully illustrated account of the Tourains chateaux deals this time with Loohes and Langrais. Mr. Charles F. Brush tells the story of the arc light

There are five short stories, besides serials begin

ning or ending, and a little verse.